

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—No. 907.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

CHEAP MERCHANDIZE,
of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this State, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS,
of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS,
made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.
Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

FOR SALE,
At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the salt lick entry.

230 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Sanders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804. tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
In the Post-Office at Paris, December 19, 1803.

Capt. John Conn, Jesse Tims 2, Thomas Davis, Blue Licks, Mr. Drake, do. Thomas Graffort, James Pollock, John Gals, John Houston, Col. Jas. Moore, Isaac Cook, William Mitchell, Benjamin Gains, John Allen Esq. Henry Waffaw, John Martin, Hugh Duffin, James M. Clintoeh, Amos Edwards, Lewis Washburn, Preefs G. Rennet, 4, John M' Coy Millerburg, William Hillis sen. John Vail, Samuel Colwell, Thomas Moieby, James H. M'Laughlin 2, William Johnson 2, John Edwards Esq. Capt. James Colwell, Thomas Glas, Henry Buchanan, James Hall, John Rice, Thomas Carty.

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.
Joseph Rogers, complainant,
against

John Fowler,
Thomas Bodley & } defendants;
Cuthbert Banks, }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Fowler, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is out of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy.] Teste,
Thos. Bodley, c. r. c. c.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND,

IN Fayette, on the heads of Lind-fay's run, 8 miles from Lexington, containing 200 acres; 80 acres cleared, a young apple orchard of nearly 200 trees, and other fruit trees of different kinds. In point of quality, timber and situation, this farm is excelled by none in the State—there are two springs included in the improvement, which run a considerable part of the year; and two wells of never failing water—the buildings are neither of the first nor last quality—an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Robt. Marshall.
Fayette county, }
Jan. 10, 1804. } 2m*

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.
Matthew Walton, complainant,
against

Nathaniel Maffie, & } defendants.
Frederick Ridgley, }

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Maffie, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the Court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)
Teste, THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.
John Collins, complainant,
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

John Hall, complainant,
against
Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance in these suits, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainants' bills; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)
Teste, THOS. BODLEY c. r. c. c.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
To the Sheriff of Mason county,
greeting:—

WE command you to take ABRAHAM WOOD, if he may be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Mason circuit court, at the court house in the town of Washington, on the third day of their next term, to answer Charlotte Wood, of a plea of divorce, for having deserted the said Charlotte for the space of four years and eight months; and have then there this writ. Witness Francis Taylor, clerk of our said court, at the court house aforesaid, the second day of January, 1804, and in the 12th year of our commonwealth.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

This is an action of divorce, founded on an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning the marriage of Charlotte Wood," and no bail required.

A. K. MARSHALL, P. Q.

STRAYED.

From me, Two STEERS or OXEN.
About the first of September, both brindle—one has the left eye out—five years old. I will give FOUR DOLLARS for the oxen, if delivered at my house at Cox's mill, on Main Elkhorn, or two for information where they are.

AMOS ANDERSON.
Nov. 5, 1803. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river; the one containing, by survey dated the 3d day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorized by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOGGS.
Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803. tf
BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *3stf

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GEO. TROTTER sen.
ALEX. SCOTT.
Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS,
Wants to purchase, Clean Merchandise

HEMP—For exportation,
Delivered at any of the warehouses between Cleveland's and the mouth of the Kentucky—Also wanted, a few hogheads CROP TOBACCO.

Lexington, 27th Dec. 1803.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, at his store, opposite the market house, Lexington, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c. &c. Which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved produce of the country.

D. C. DEAN.
Lexington, Decem. 26, 1803.

Just Published,
And for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette,
An Account

OF
LOUISIANA;
Being an Abstract of Documents in the office of the Department of State and of the Treasury.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned, against purchasing or taking an assignment of a note or bond, passed by me to Matthew Wilson, of Bourbon county, for one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1803, payable three months after date; as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law; the said note or bond having been fraudulently obtained from me, in consideration of a horse, sold me by said Wilson, as found, which was defective and diseased.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
PARIS, Jan. 12th 1804.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he carries on

BRUSH MAKING,
in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.
Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.

NEW MUSIC.

WILLIAM SMITH,
FROM NEW-JERSEY,

HAS just brought to Kentucky, and deposited with the Printer hereof, for sale,

SACRED MUSIC,
on a new and greatly improved plan. The Gamut is much shorter than that commonly made use of, and the notes particularly distinguished, so that the learner can recollect them without difficulty, by which the knowledge of music is easily acquired, and the arduous duty of the teacher, greatly lightened.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAML. & GEO. TROTTER,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store on Main street, Lexington, An extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Of the latest importations from Europe, and the East and West Indies—

CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware,
Groceries,
China,
Queen's, and } Wares.
Tin.

All of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and will be sold either by wholesale or retail for Cash accordingly.

Amongst which are the following articles: Fine and Coarse Cloths, Coatings, Flannels, Rose, 2 1-2 point, and striped Blankets,

Cassimeres,
Fancy Cord,
Irish Linens,
Chintzes,
Calicoes,

India Muslins,
British Plain Jaconett, Tambored, Lappett, Book & Cambric do. Scarlet Cloaks,
Turkey Cotton,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Saddlery,

Iron,
Anvils,
Vices,
Steel,
Cut and Hammered Nails assorted
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } Teas, fresh & of
Souchong, and } the best quality.

Green
Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Indigo, of a superior quality,
8 by 10 Window Glass,
Queen's and Glass Ware, assorted by the crate.

N. B. One of the subscribers intending to start for Philadelphia, in a few days, request those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment.

S. & G. T.

2d Jan. 1804.

To Lease,
A VALUABLE FARM,

LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Maccoun.
Lexington, March 14, 1804.

MILITARY LANDS.

For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILITARY LAND, situate on the river Ohio (State of Ohio) about 25 miles below Limestone, including the mouth of Bear creek, and extending up the river, 1519 perches to the mouth of Maple creek. One of these tracts containing 1400 acres, was granted to Gen. John Nevill; the other containing 2222 acres, granted to Genl. Daniel Morgan. A large proportion of each of these tracts, is river bottom of the first quality, on which are several improvements; the balance excellent upland well watered, and timbered. The lines of survey will be shown by Jonathan Taylor, or Peter Demofs, who live on the lands.

I will sell on a long credit, on the interest being paid annually—For further information enquire of James Morrison, in Lexington, Kentucky, who is in possession of a draught descriptive of the surveys, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.
Oct. 8, 1803.



WILLIAM ROSS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

HAS on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which he intends selling at reduced prices.

	D. C.
Brown top Boots,	8
Black top do.	7
Three quarter do. 5 1-2, if foxed,	6
Half do. 5, if foxed	5
Mens' lined & bound Shoes,	2
Mens' kip-skin do.	1
Mens' coarse do.	1
Womens' Slippers from 1 to 1	25
Small Shoes according.	

At these low prices, no trust need be expected. He means to sell at these prices through the course of the winter.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted to the above business immediately.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co. have by mutual consent dissolved their copartnership. Persons indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate payment to Lewis Sanders, to whom the debts properly belong. Any person having demands against said firm, are desired to apply to L. Sanders for payment.

LEWIS SANDERS,
PATRICK M'CULLOUGH.
Lexington, 8th Dec. 1803.

THE flattering encouragement that the subscriber has experienced since his commencement in his business, has induced him to make large engagements to continue the store on his own account at the same place; and with a mind highly sensible of the benefits that he has received from the hands of his very good friends, he takes this opportunity to return to them and the public generally, his most cordial and sincere thanks and acknowledgements; he also publicly pledges himself to his particular friends, that there shall not be lacking on his part, any industry or attention to his business; and hopes to convince them that their confidence is not ill placed.

LEWIS SANDERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL continue business in the house lately occupied by Trotter & Scott—He has just received, and now opening a large, very general and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of the latest importations from Europe, suitable for the present and approaching season; a considerable part of which being purchased with cash, enables him to sell upon unusual low terms, but no credit can be given whatever.

GEO. TROTTER sen.
Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington.

12m

As time is passing rapidly away, and as the importance of understanding our real economic relations, is becoming every day more and more visible, it is with pleasure that ARISTIDES resumes the publication of his Reflections on the Commerce of the Western Country. —It was for some time suspended, to admit the insertion of Congressional matter; but as our national affairs have at length been brought to a fortunate issue, the medium through which these communications are made, will not, probably, be so crowded as it has been for some time; and the press will be at leisure, to continue the publication of matter more immediately relative to our own concerns.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Reflections on
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
and the
PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Addressed to the
CITIZENS of the Western
Country.

No. X.

Markets relative to the Farmer and
Merchant.

ad. Market relative to the Merchant.

IN the last number of these papers, I suggested the importance of both the farmer and merchant, directing their respective relations into the most natural channel of action, as the only true basis upon which any thing beneficial could be rendered to our country. I suggested, that the merchant had heretofore been engaged in exporting the circulating medium, to the great injury of the farming class; that the farmer, from that cause, had been compelled to carry his own produce to market, under every circumstance of embarrassment; and that such a destructive policy was, in every sense of the word, *unnatural*. I remarked, also, that thecession of Louisiana to the United States had placed the Mississippi in our hands, and given freedom to its navigation; that merchants of capital or of enterprise would consequently settle on the shores of that river; that the old mode of exporting our cash by the route of Pittsburgh, and of making importations through that channel, should altogether cease; because there would be a more general advantage by directing commerce through its *natural medium*, the Mississippi.

Having suggested the above preliminary remarks, it was necessary to develop two different points:

- 1st. The practicable mode of producing a change in our present system.
- 2dly. The united advantages of the full operation of the plan proposed.

From a development of these points I concluded it would appear that the Mississippi is the only *natural channel*, through which our importation should be made; and that the markets on its waters and beyond them, the only true markets relative to the merchant.

I now proceed to the investigation of the subject.

Whenever the mercantile body in the western country discover an inclination to relinquish their importations by the route of Pittsburgh, and to make them by the Mississippi, it is probable that branches of many of the Philadelphia houses will be established at Orleans. It will be greatly to the interest of these houses to open markets for the supply of the western merchants; and it is not probable that the importance of the measure will long remain concealed. Should this be the case, a large portion of the European importations will centre at Orleans and the Natchez, for the supply of the western country.

The mercantile body here, have, therefore, nothing more to do than to evince such a disposition to change, and the effect will be produced. Their trade to Philadelphia and Baltimore—their general punctuality—and the capacity they possess to perpetuate their credit abroad, are all such important considerations with the Atlantic merchant, that the desire of continuing their correspondence, will induce him to coalesce with the western trader, in embracing such measures as may be mutually beneficial, from ideas of interest.

I have assumed a principle that may be reduced to practice; and it is upon this principle that the change in our present ruinous system must be made.

But it will be asked, how are our importations to be made by the channel of a river whose current is so rapid, and whose navigation to Orleans is 12 or 1500 miles from our markets? It is true that these are serious evils which can never be effectually removed; but they may be greatly alleviated by art and ingenuity.

The old plan of shipping in flat bottom boats, and of making the return through the tedious route of the wilderness, must be laid aside. This plan occasions too much delay, and places every adventure and adventurer upon the mercy of the waves of the river, and the rigours of a southern climate. It will be, therefore, necessary, that keel boats be employed in the voyage, both up and down the Mississippi, and that arrangements be made, for the supply of labour from a certain stationary resource that can never fail.

First, with respect to the vessels to be employed in the navigation of the river.

There should be keel boats, constructed upon such a plan, whose width, length and draught of water, may combine at the same time, the convenience of safe

and compact storage, and the advantage of swift sailing. It is a maxim in the art of sailing, that "*slowness is frequently the cause of much greater slowness.*" It will apply very aptly with respect to our flat bottom boats. In going down the Mississippi, whenever there is a considerable swell of the river or agitation of the waters, the boats make towards the shore, and wait 'till the water is sufficiently smooth to proceed on their voyage. They are also under the necessity of laying by in the night. This, however, need not, in general, be the case with the keel boat. It may take advantage of many situations of danger, where the flat bottom boat, by venturing, would be lost. From the construction of the flat bottom boat, it must receive both the wind and the current in the poop of the vessel, before it can move at all; but when the vessel links deep into the water, as the keel boat does, it is enabled to sail "*nearer to the wind,*" as the phrase is, or in other words, nearer towards the point from whence the wind blows. The reason of this is, because the vessel being sunk deep, receives a greater support from the water, which produces a resistance greatly in its favor; and because, also, the prow is more easily turned to the proposed point by the agency of the helm. The flat bottom boats do not possess the same advantages in sailing, because they are incapable of the same manœuvring. Their bottoms being broad, they consequently draw but little water; and, therefore, have not the same support to resist the wind. Of course, they are subject to its violence without the capacity to elude it. It is well known that the Dutch ships and Chinese junks are the slowest sailers in the maritime world. These vessels are all built round with very flat bottoms. A French or English ship possesses three or three times the capacity for swift sailing, that a Dutch ship does. They are much more quick in their voyages; and the true reasons are, because from their construction they draw more water, and are more capable of keeping in the course of their voyage, by sailing towards the proposed points of the compass.

I have made these remarks to shew that our boat building system is susceptible of much improvement; and that art and enterprise might, may, in time, remove many of those impediments in the navigation of our rivers, which to a superficial observer, seem impracticable. The attempt should, however, be made; because the prosperity of our commerce and country, depend greatly upon the exercise of our faculties in surmounting natural impediments. Our political obstacles have yielded to the wisdom of the general government; and it is the duty of the western country to render its co-operation.

I am induced to believe, that boats upon the construction which I have mentioned, might, under proper management, be capable of ascending the river within such a given time, as to enable our commercial body to digest and to carry into effect a very profitable system of commerce, through its *natural channel*. The advantages of this plan I shall point out under the second general head of the subject.

Secondly—With respect to arrangements for the supply of labour for navigating the boats from a certain stationary resource.

In every art that requires the agency of labour, it is always an impediment to its prosperity not have that labour at command at all times. Commerce like manufactures requires a steady supply of it; or the delays incident to a precarious operation, become the source of embarrassment and expense. Labourers for navigating boats to New-Orleans, have heretofore been difficult to procure. The reason of this had been, that the voyage is too long, the climate is sickly, and a trip down the river keeps them too great a time from their families. These objections will always exist where the general advantage of working at home on farms or at mechanical professions, are found to be greater than engaging in a mode of living that is, at best, but precarious. But I am of opinion that they may be surmounted in such a manner, as for the shippers always to have a steady supply of labourers for navigating the boats up and down the river.

Let the mean distance, or number of miles from our ports to the ports of deposit on the Mississippi, be divided into various points extending an hundred miles from each other. At each of these points let a competent number of labourers be stationed, whose duty it shall be to navigate boats up and down the river, when necessary; and let those labourers receive from the mercantile body of shippers a certain salary for their services. The mode of operation will be as follows:

Say that Boonborough is the first point of departure. From hence the hands will conduct the boat to Frankfort, where they will confide it to the care of another set, who, whilst the first are returning home, will be conducting the boat to any given point on the river, not exceeding an hundred miles, where they will again confide it to a third set, and return to Frankfort. In this manner the boat can be conducted to Natchez or Orleans. By this routine, boats may be conducted up the river as well as down it, and always keep the station at each point supplied with hands, who will be ready to receive into their charge any boat that may be going either way.

The great advantages of this plan are, that labour may always be commanded without delay; that the voyage up and down the river will be performed by hands in their full strength and spirits, which never fail to yield to a long and fatiguing jaunt, when the voyage is performed by one set only; that it will ensure our citizens to a mode of life where skill, expedition and ability are absolutely necessary; and that it will enable the exporters to and from market, to calculate with more certainty the length of a voyage. ARISTIDES.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

IT is not my business to praise or compliment your fellow citizens, but nakedly to communicate the impressions which are hourly made upon my mind. If I were disposed I could offer my tribute to your vanity, but it would be at the expense of truth; and I am sure you do not wish me to join the *very boresome* tribe of sycophants.

I am not infensible that as a people you have many noble and excellent qualities; that there are individuals among you who are an honor to human nature; but I know too, that in the best neighborhoods there are noxious bodies, and that the most poisonous weeds grow in the richest and most vigorous soil.

Of those merits you appear sensible; but these poisonous particles which are the bane of society, these vices which rankle at the heart, and have often set the universe in a flame, you seem not more willing than others to admit to be your own.

I know not whether virtue is ever to obtain the ascendancy; whether man is ever to enjoy that state of felicity which the sanguine have so long promised, or that the dawn of science, of religion and of morals has approached: they are speculations in which I shall not indulge myself; but certain I am, that man in every situation may improve, and that his ignorance of himself is the great impediment to his progress.

This state of ignorance gives origin to his vanity; and hence it is, that foreigners abroad and visitants among you, have such high coloured representations of your perfections and virtues.

I was told by thousands, both before and since I have visited Kentucky, that you were composed of emigrants from every part of the world, that the collision of manners, of customs and prejudices, had the most favorable effect upon your character; that here I should behold strict moralists, pious christians, liberal and inflexible republicans;—without the alloy of bigotry and prejudice. I believed the story, and cherished it with pleasure. Your form of government seemed well calculated to introduce this state of society, and I imagined that I should in every respect be gratified.

I had lived in a country loaded with oppression—I saw in the government the cause and the punisher of vice, and believed it to be a scourge rather than a benefit to the human race. I had visited the neighboring countries, and with their positive institutions I was not better satisfied. Artificial society was every where entrenched around by power and prejudice, against which reason would make her assault in vain. The interests of some, and the habits of others, as violently resisted the attack, as zeal for the cause of truth, would inspire resolution in making it. The statesman and the priest seemed every where allied; the one active in forging chains for the body; the other for the understanding of men; to the destruction of liberty, and the decay of true religion and piety. Thus situated, I despaired of the future condition of man, and knew not how he was to rise from his degraded state, to another more enviable & refined, where the virtues of his nature only would be known, and in which he would be happy and wise.

I returned to Ireland in disgust; and there perhaps should have remained, had not the storm arose, which banished me from my native land.

Arrived in America, I looked most anxiously for the picture of man, in all the dignity and simplicity of virtue, untainted by our vices and follies, and advancing with a firm step to prosperity and greatness. I was too sanguine, but I was deceived by others, and indulged the dream because it gave me pleasure: perhaps too, because it gratified my vanity and I had too exalted notions of human nature. My disappointment was great; but I am undeceived, and if I am not gratified, I am at least more enlightened.

But now that I have seen man in many situations of life, and experience has damped the ardour of youth, I find that he is alike in all countries; the same on both sides of the Atlantic, enjoying an equal portion of happiness, with about the same degree of good and evil in his condition, though perhaps with some limitations in favour of particular countries.

In Europe, and in all countries which I have seen, good and evil is nearly balanced. If the fortune of any individual is great, he creates fictitious wants, which unfriending his powers, and introduce lassitude and disease. If he is poor, his rights are not respected, and he is subjected to the inconvenience of dependence and injustice; but those evils are balanced by his ignorance of the wants which his means will not supply: his pleasures are not interrupted by sickness and disease, and action relieves him from listlessness and reflection.

In America, you do not run into the same excesses, and refine so much upon gratification of luxury; but I fear it is because you have not the same means of doing so. You have your beaux and your belles, your rakes and coquettes, your epicures, and an useless class of every tribe which is to be found in the more refined and fashionable circles of Europe. You imitate our fashions, and I may add our vices, with the same eagerness that we do those of each other. Else whence the eagerness of your fops and belles, to possess the most fashionable ribbons and cuts of Europe? Whence arises that desire to enjoy foreign luxuries, in every class of society? Whence those scenes of vice and dissipation which abound in every part of the country? Those follies do not seem to belong to any particular class of men—they appear equally in the manufacturing, the commercial, the farming, and where a stranger would not expect, in the religious.

I have visited your towns, and have been a sojourner in the country. In the first I perceive luxuries of every kind are progressing, a carelessness of the injunctions of morality and religion; and an unconcern for the improvement of mind and enlargement of knowledge, which have given rise to the complaints of the moralists of every age. In the country, where we would expect something original and solid, the citizen is imitated by the farmer; and if the footsteps of the former are not closely pursued, it is for want of the means and not the desire of imitation. This I collect from a thousand circumstances, which no moralist can fail to observe. The substantial, but more homely fabrics of the country, are rejected, for the glare of European manufactures. I see the spinster constantly toiling at her wheel, not that she may be clad in its produce, but to glitter on holydays, in what it will purchase. The farmer, not like an individual who feels the consciousness of independence, I perceive engaged in bartering his produce for European luxuries; and his eternal complaint seems to be, not that he cannot support himself and his family in decency and in plenty, but that he has not a greater command over those articles which supply the cravings of sensuality and appetite. So that your exertions must tend to the gratification of sensuality, or you are dissatisfied and unhappy. Unlike the farmer of Europe, who knows no factious wants, and is contented if he can supply those which are real. In the midst of all this gratification of sense, you do not seem to advance like Europeans in knowledge; but remain stationary or at a resting place:—You establish no schools, found no academies and colleges, and make no provision for the education of the rising generation. But I shall make more particular enquiries upon this subject hereafter. As to your morals, they appear little better than those of the voluptuary of Europe; for even yourselves complain of tricks and stratagems, against which it is impossible to guard—Indeed I have heard people boast of it, as an honour to your country, that you have sharper and speculators superior to those of Europe: and if this be true, it augurs little that is favorable to the state of your morals.

To return. How much you desire to indulge yourselves in all the refinements of Europe, will appear from the following abstract of a conversation which took place between a farmer and myself. I was at the house of ***** who appeared to possess a large farm, houses filled with corn, flock and produce of every kind in abundance. He appeared to want nothing which would satisfy the cravings of a moderate man, nor any thing essential to happiness. He freely communicated a history of himself, from which I

collected that he had risen to all his wealth within the period of ten years, and without much exertion. Judge then my surprize, when, at the next breath he declared "that Kentucky was the worst country in the world, having no trade or commerce, and furnishing none of the means by which a farmer could make any thing of his produce." I asked him why, for he had just before provided it to be the best, by relating the rapid manner in which he had collected his wealth? He replied, "that if a farmer wanted even a pound of tea or yard of ribbon, with the cash it must be purchased, for he could not obtain it with his produce; and in this respect his situation was different from that of his brethren of the Atlantic states." I observed "that he enjoyed yet foreign luxuries, and his fortune appeared to be improving." He admitted the remark to be true, but added "that his enjoyments were not so numerous as he wished them to be, and he was not certain how long he could procure them."

So that all this repining appeared to arise from his want of greater means to indulge his appetite, and a fear that the sources of foreign luxuries would be cut off: A proof how much you desire them, and would enjoy them, if your means corresponded with your wishes.

Where then am I to find the traces of that superiority which you affect over others? In your customs? These appear to be formed on ours, rather than isolated and original. You have little that is national, or peculiarly your own; but seem rather compounded of the vices and follies, virtues and good qualities of other people.

*** **

By Authority.

EIGHTH CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, at the First Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, to wit:

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers from the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Attest,
JOHN BECKLEY,
Clerk of the house of Representatives.
SAMUEL A. OTIS,
Secretary of the Senate,

Laws of Kentucky.

An act concerning sheriffs.

APPROVED December 27th, 1803.

WHEREAS it is represented to the general assembly that the sheriffs in this commonwealth, are not uniform in charging their fees, by some ambiguity in the act, entitled "an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts for the better regulating and collecting certain officers fees:"

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That for serving an execution, if the property be actually sold or the debt paid, or where the sheriff shall have taken bond for the delivery of property, which is not complied with at the day of sale, the sheriff shall be entitled to five per cent. on the first hundred pounds, and two per cent. on all sums above that; and where he shall have levied an execution and the defendant shall replevy, the one half of the above commission, to be charged to the plaintiff and put into the replevin bond against the defendant; and for taking a replevin or forthcoming bond, fifty cents—for summoning and attending a jury to try the right of property, one dollar and fifty cents, and no more, to be paid by the party called by the inquest of the jury; and where a sheriff or other officer, shall summon a jury to try the right of property, he shall give ten days previous notice of the day of sale to the party claiming the property, if in the county, if not, then to his agent or attorney, if any such there be; and should the claimant not succeed in establishing the property to be his, the sheriff or other officer, as the case may be, shall sell the property and not be liable to any suit upon account of such sale; but if the party for whom the property shall be so seized, in consequence to the finding of such jury, infirm that the sheriff or other officer shall sell the property, the officer shall not be compelled to make sale of the property until the party demanding the same, shall enter into bond with sufficient security to indemnify such sheriff, against all consequences that may arise from such sale—and the sheriff or collector shall receive for seizing and selling any property in collecting the public revenue or county levy, for all sums under one dollar, twenty-five cents, and for all sums above one dollar, six per centum in addition thereto, and such sums to be detained out of money arising from the sales of such property, and the same for collecting clerks or other officers fees, as for public taxes and county levies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any sheriff has returned any delinquent county levies, it shall be the duty of such sheriff (if in his power afterwards) to collect such levies while yet in office, and make return thereof to the county court once a year, together with the names of such delinquent persons which shall be recorded by their clerk.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sheriffs of this commonwealth, shall be compelled to collect and account for the fees of each other, or for their predecessors in office, in the same manner and under the same penalties, as they are bound by law to collect and account for other officers fees.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sheriffs shall receive the fees herein after mentioned for the following services, to wit:—for serving a *scire facias*, fifty cents—for serving a *subpoena* in chancery, fifty cents—for serving a declaration in ejectment for each defendant, seventy five cents—for serving a writ of *habere facias seisinam* or *habere facias possessionem*, for each tenant, one dollar—executing an order of sale of attached goods, the same commission as on a *scire facias*—for all expenses and trouble in removing and keeping the estate taken by attachment or execution such allowance (to be taxed as costs) as the court before whom the same is returned, shall adjudge and order—for serving a *capias ad satisfaciendum* if the debt be paid, or the plaintiff satisfied, the same commission as for serving a *scire facias*, but if the debt be not paid, one half of such commission—for procuring a horse for the purpose of conveying a criminal from one county to another county, for each day such horse shall be kept in said service, the sum of fifty cents—for detaining such criminal, for each day fifty cents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Franklin county, to attend the general court held in the state house in Frankfort. For performing such service he shall be entitled to receive (besides the usual sheriff's fees for services performed in the said court) a sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per day, to be allowed by order of said court. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

An act giving further time to owners of certificates to serve.

APPROVED December 27th, 1803.

WHEREAS it is represented to the present general assembly, that the time for surveying certificates which have been granted by virtue of the several acts for granting relief to settlers south of Green River and encouraging the settlers thereof, has expired; and that there are a number of said certificates unsurveyed. For remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That the further time of two years be and is hereby allowed the owners of such certificates to return plats and certificates therefore into the register's office and the register of the said office is hereby directed to receive all such plats and certificates and register the same as has heretofore been customary in similar cases.

Sec. 2. All surveys which have been made since the expiration of the time heretofore given for making surveys under the sanction of the aforesaid certificates are hereby declared to be legal, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts which come within the purview of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

An act authorizing the surveyors to enter and survey on the county court certificates, and for other purposes.

APPROVED December 27th, 1803.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person who have heretofore obtained, or shall hereafter receive a certificate for land, by virtue of an act, entitled "an act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this commonwealth," it shall and may be lawful for any such person to enter and survey the whole or any part of the land called for his or her certificate, and such survey shall be recorded in the surveyors office, and on a plat and certificate of such survey being returned to the register's office, and the money with the interest due thereon to the state being paid, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any warrant of survey has been obtained under the before recited act, directed to any surveyor of a county different from that in which the land lies, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the county in which the land is situated, to survey the same, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding, in like manner as if the warrant had been directed to such surveyor, and the register shall receive a plat and certificate thereof, and issue a patent as in other cases; and such surveyor shall record the said warrant in his office, and transmit the original with the plats and certificates of survey to the register's office.

And whereas surveys have been made on certificates granted by the commissioners, or the county courts, under the several laws of this state, for disposing of the vacant lands, by the surveyor of one county, where the land lay in another county, by mistake, in consequence of the boundary lines between said counties not being then ascertained,

Sec. 3. Be it therefore enacted, That such surveys shall be as valid, to all intents and purposes as if they had been made by the surveyor of the county in which the land is situated.

Any act or part of acts coming within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.



FOR SALE,
The Valuable Stallion,
SILVER HEELS,
WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.
August 7th 1803.
tf

October 20, 1803.
Taken up by Thomas Parker in Bourbon county, on the waters of Syllas run, One Sorrel Horse.

about fourteen hands one inch high, no brand perceptible, large blaze in his face, bob tail, shod before, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old; appraised to 71 to.

David Clarkson.
August 6, 1803.
AKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's ferry, in Woodford county, A Black Horse.

4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, has a star and a small snip, some saddle spots, off hind foot white, docked, and branded on the near shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 40 dollars—Given under my hand this 28th day of Dec. 1803.
Rd. M. Thomas.



"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
"News from all nations lump'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY

Saturday last 143 shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, were sold at public auction. They all sold, in the course of ten minutes, at 105 dollars each, being an advance of 5 per cent.

Yesterday a part of four Mails from the Eastward, arrived at this place; the rider being unable to bring the whole, on account of the bulk.

In the Chillicothe paper of the 23d instant, the detention of the Mail is accounted for in the following manner:

"The Eastern mail-carrier arrived here on Friday evening last, (again) without any mail—we have, therefore, two due. This disappointment, which may be attended with the most serious consequences to many of the citizens of this country, is said to have arose from a misunderstanding (or rather trifling punctilio) between the two riders, who meet and exchange mails at Zanesville on the Muskingum, neither of whom would cross the river, (although no obligation in the way) and make the exchange, notwithstanding two mails were on the eastern and one on the western side.—We trust an examination will be made into this most unpardonable misconduct, and those who may be found to be in the error, punished in such manner as will prevent the like in future."

A number of counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States, were offered in this town last week.

Officers from the Mediterranean say, that a war between the United States and the Regency of Tunis may be shortly expected. The dey of Tunis has demanded a present of a 36 gun frigate, which we do not think will be granted him; and the consequence will be, that he will declare war. We have no doubt, should the event be as expected, that commodore Preble will give a good account of his beyship.

Capt. Dolby arrived at Philadelphia from Port Republic, sailed the 19th December, informs, that the blacks were levelling all the fortifications at Port Republic, and erecting nothing but wooden buildings, with the intention of letting fire to them, and retiring to their fastnesses in case the French should at any future period meditate their subjugation. They compelled the whites, men, women, and children, to assist in those works.

Extract of a letter from Washington Jan. 8th, 1804.

"Yesterday the house of representatives agreed to the resolution for enquiring into the judicial conduct of judges Chase and Wells, and a committee of seven was appointed to make the enquiry—there were for the resolution eighty, against it forty."

"On Thursday Mr. Randolph offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the conduct of Chase only, and predicated the resolution on the information given by Mr. Smith at the last session respecting Chase's conduct on the trial of Pries—a member from Pennsylvania, Dr. Leih, moved the insertion of Judge Peters's name in the resolution, on the ground that the act charged as criminal was the act of the court and not of an individual judge, and that impartial justice demanded an enquiry of both. This motion was agreed to, 70 to 37."

"The principle established by this proceeding is of primary importance, inasmuch as it furnishes a precedent for enquiry into the conduct of any officer of the government, on the accusation and demand of any member in his place. It will have a tendency to keep the streams of justice pure, and the officers of government attentive to their constitutional duty."

Aurora.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris papers to the 2d and Dutch Journals to the 7th inst. have been received. An article from Vienna, of the 20th ult. states, in positive terms, the complete failure of the Negotiations, carried on by the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between France and this country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

CAPE FRANCOIS—It has, we understand, been currently reported in this city, that Cape Francois was evacuated on the first of December. From the following circumstances, we presume the report is incorrect.

A French gentleman, who arrived in this city yesterday, from Norfolk, and who sailed from St Jago de Cuba on the 12th of December, informs, that two days before he sailed, a Spanish Fallouche, (a long vessel with latin sails) arrived thither from Cape Francois; that the vessel left the Cape on the 5th of December, and that on the 29th of November, an attack was made on that place by the brigands. They passed through the different block-houses, which form a line of defence round the city and even entered Champ de Mars, where they were defeated with immense slaughter. They retired some distance, where they were still encamped on the 5th of December, when the Spanish vessel left that city.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 30.

With infinite regret we communicate to the public, an event, the most distressing in its nature, and fatal in its consequences of any within the compass of our recollection.

On Monday last Mr. WILLIAM THORNTON and Mr. FRANCIS CONWAY, met, in consequence of a revision misunderstanding, in the neighbourhood of this town, and sorry are we to announce, that the event proved fatal to both parties.

In the same hour on Tuesday last they both departed this life.

By their untimely fate two weeping mothers are left to deplore the loss of two dutiful sons their children two affectionate brothers, and society two most promising citizens.—The surviving relations are in a situation earlier to be imagined than described.

We sincerely regret the frequency of a custom so prevalent in our country, and hope the melancholy catastrophe here related, will prevent others from endangering their own lives, or imbruing those of their surviving relations.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.

A letter dated Chillicothe, January 13th, 1804, informs us, that the State of Ohio is erected into one election district, for the purpose of electing electors for president and vice president of the United States.

THE members of the TRANSLYVANIA PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are required to be punctual in their attendance at a call meeting, to be held on Saturday, 11th of February, at the College Hall, precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. on business of the last importance.

By order of the President.
THO. T. BARR,
Secretary.

Tobacco,
FOUR YEARS OLD.

THE subscriber has about 30,000 lbs of Tobacco, inspected, for sale—and

BAOON & WHISKEY
sufficient to load a boat 50 feet long; which is building, and will be ready to receive the load by the first day of March.—The tobacco is three or four years old.—The boat and cargo will be sold on credit, if required, on bond and good security given for payment.

Green Clay.
January 24, 1804.

200 Dollars reward.

THE above sum will be given to any person who will give information to either of the Subscribers, by which they may be enabled to discover the mother of a Female Child, left at the door of James Morrison, in Lexington, on the morning of the 9th instant.—They pledge themselves in the most sacred manner, not to divulge the name of the person giving the information, if required to keep it secret. They will receive information either verbally, or through the medium of a letter, addressed to either of them, by post; and on the fact being ascertained, the money shall be transmitted in bank notes to the address required, and no questions asked.—Or, if the mother will come forward, the above sum will be given to her, or appropriated to the support and education of the child, as she may think proper.

The above reward is offered with a view of rescuing the reputation of several innocent females from the unjust suspicion of being the mother of the child. It is a primary duty with every honest citizen, to do justice, and relieve the innocent from aspersions calculated to wound the reputation, which, to a female of delicacy and sensibility, is dearer than life. Under these circumstances, the subscribers have the utmost confidence that exertions will be used to discover the mother, and give them the information required.

Henry Clay, J. Postlethwait,
W. Macbean, Will. Morton,
Th. Hart, jr. Sam. Brown,
J. W. Hunt, Jas. Brown,
J. Bradford, Jas. Morrison,
Alex. Parker, Thos. Bodley,
J. Jordan, jr. Jas. Fishback,
Jas. Maccauin, Thos. Wallace,
William West, John Pope,
G. Anderson, W. Warfield.

January 25, 1804.

In consequence of a letter of attorney from John Barrott to the subscriber, he offers for sale,

Three Thousand Acres of LAND, situate lying and being in the state of Ohio, Franklin county, in the third township and nineteenth range of the United States' Military district, in the neighbourhood of Franklin

There is a stream of water runs through this tract, that is equal to any other for mills, and the soil is of the first quality. This property will be sold low, in exchange for any good property, delivered in the town of Cynthia, at valuation. For further particulars apply to Christopher M'Connico, in Cynthia, or

Wm. Coleman, Att'y.
John Barrott.

AT the last December court, some person to me unknown, delivered to me near Market-house, Lexington, a

Dark Bay Horse,
about 14 and a half hands high, with an old bridle and saddle on. He got from me at the time, a Bandanna handkerchief. And as I wish to know the person from whom I got him, he will be pleased to call on me, or let me hear from him immediately.

William Davis,
Living at Col. Bartlett Collins's.
January 25, 1804.

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Dark Bay Horse,
about 14 and a half hands high, with an old bridle and saddle on. He got from me at the time, a Bandanna handkerchief. And as I wish to know the person from whom I got him, he will be pleased to call on me, or let me hear from him immediately.

William Davis,
Living at Col. Bartlett Collins's.
January 25, 1804.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, the 11th day of January, 1804:

Be it Ordained, that any and every person opposing the execution of any of the by laws of this town, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of not less than one, or more than three dollars.

And be it further Ordained, that from and after the 10th day of February next, no person or persons shall bring their horse or horses, mule or mules or oxen or any other thing that will incommode the passage to and from the market house, under a fine of not less than one, or more than three dollars.

Alex. Parker, C. T. L.

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Alex. Parker, C. T. L.

A Great Bargain,
SEAT OF LAND.

WHEREON I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing 450 or 460 acres, well improved, and generally thought to be as handsome a place as any in the county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long, by 22 wide, finished in a neat, plain manner.—A very fine

GRIST MILL,

with two pair of stones, one of which are French burrs: the mills and dam were all built anew about nine months ago, and are generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state: the dam, and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There are about 130 acres of open land, meadows and 240 lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable.

The terms are, four pounds per acre, cash, or five pounds per acre, half the money paid down, the other half twelve months credit; the land being made subject to the payment. I will sell the whole, together, or the mills and 50 or 100 acres with them, or otherwise divide, as may suit best. For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, any person may be informed, and shown likewise.

John Rogers.
January 26, 1804.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Somerset, a

Gray Filley,
1 year old last spring, the left hind foot white, no brand legible; appraised to 91.

John Treway, jun.
January 28, 1804.

Taken up by Samuel Wallace, Madison county, Station Camp, one

Bay Horse,
about 8 or 9 years old, branded with S on the jaw, shoulder and buttock, some few saddle spots on his back; appraised to 36 dollars.

January 13, 1804.

Taken up by Joseph Runyan, on Cane run, 4 and a half miles from Lexington, A Skew-Bald Horse,

upwards of 15 hands high, supposed to be 7 years old next spring, has a white face and a glass eye, docked short, and a bob tail, no brand perceptible, trots and paces, his left ankle has been hurt and is now swelled, and he is somewhat whetted with the gears; appraised to 231.

December 7, 1803.

Taken up by John A. Tharpe, living on Eagle creek, Scott county, a

Dark Bay Mare,
about 14 and a half hands high, a bell on, 3 years old, not branded; appraised to 45 dollars.

November 25, 1803.

James M'Conley.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit court,

October term, 1803.

James Harrow, Joseph Yardley, Milton Hackett, and Martha his wife late Martha Yardley, Sally Yardley, Robert Porter and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Yardley, and Nancy Yardley, and William Yardley, infants under the age of 21 years, by Nelson Hackett, their next friend, which Martha, Sally, Elizabeth, Nancy and William, are children, and heirs at law of William Yardley deceased, and Wiles Cook and Arthur Connally, against

William Hayes & Weather Smith, Defendants.

In Chancery.

WILLIAM HAYES, one of the defendants in this cause, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state—it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of their next April term, and answer the complainants' bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the public news papers in the state, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of this county, and one at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Mount Vernon, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A copy.) Teste

M. Harison, C. M. C. C.

Taken up by James Morrow, in Clarke county, one

Flee-bitten Gray Horse,
with a saddle on, judged to be eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceptible, the saddle is almost new, the pad is bound with red plush, the stirrup leathers are old and not fellows; appraised to fifty dollars Oct. 31, 1803.

R. Hickman.

FOR SALE,

THE TRACT OF LAND,
ON which I now live, about three miles East from Bourbon court house, on the Upper Blue Lick road, containing 250 acres, with every good improvement; about 200 apple trees, a stone dwelling house well finished, with every necessary building. Cash and good horses will be taken in payment. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

JOSIAH M'DOWELL.
Bourbon county, K. }

4th Jan. 1804. #3

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office—Price 4/6,
Political, Commercial and Moral
REFLECTIONS

On the late session of
LOUISIANA
To the United States.

By ALLEN B. MACVEER Esq.

“To soar aloft on Fancy's wing.”
WRITTEN BY A LADY.
Strephon hath fashion, wit, and youth,
And every art to please;
He nothing wants, but love and truth;
To run me with ease.

But he is flint, and bears the art,
To kindle fierce desire;
His power inflames another's heart,
But he ne'er feels the fire.

O how it does my soul perplex,
When I his charms recall,
To think he should despise our sex,
Or, what's worse, love them all.

so that my heart, like Noah's dove,
In vain has sought for rest,
Finding no hopes to fix my love,
Returns into my breast.

“Trifles, light as air.”

BON MOT.

The Duke of Luxembourg, who so often defeated King William the Third, was a man of an ungracious figure, having a protuberance on his back. King William, enraged at the loss of a great battle, exclaimed, when retreating, in the presence of his officers, “What! shall that Hunch-back always beat us?” This expression being repeated to Luxembourg, “How in the name of wonder,” said he, smiling, “does King William know that I am hunch-backed? He never saw my back, but I have often seen his!”

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, to the new brick building, between the stores of Mr. Alexander McNeil, and Mr. William Caldwell, in the town of Paris; where he continues to carry on the

SADDLER'S BUSINESS, in all its various branches. Those who please to apply to him, may depend on being furnished with any article in his business, on better terms for Cash, than any heretofore in the State.

William D. Jackson.
Paris Jan. 5, 1804. 2m

FLEMING CIRCUIT, &c.

September term, 1803.
Ephraim Burroughs, complainant,

vs.
Daniel Mullins and Samuel A. Hall, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State—On motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here, on the first day of the next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively, another posted at the door of the Court house in Fleming county, and published at the door of the Methodist meeting house, in the town of Flemingburg, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

Teste, Geo. W. Bots, D. C.

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

Robert Mitchell, complainant,

against
Alexander McConnell and Robert Patterson, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, McConnell, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Court, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington. (A copy.)

Teste, THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

THE debtors, as well as creditors of the late SAMUEL SCOTT, dec. are respectively notified and requested to come forward and settle all their demands and accounts, with

WM. BROWN, Ex'r.
arrard county, Jan. 22, 1804. 3t

CONVEYANCING.

WILLIAM TODD,

TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jefferson, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit, November Term, 1803.
Nathaniel Williams, complainant,

against
Lewis Masquere, Absalom Hall, } Defendants.
Robert Hall sen. and James Hall, }
In Chancery.

THE defendants Robert Hall sen. and Absalom Hall, not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this State—that another copy be posted at the court house door in Paris, and posted at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

Att. Thos. Arnold, C. F. C. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgeley and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELY.

Jan. 20th, 1804.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of

FLAX SEED,

of all qualities, for exportation and oil, for which they will give the usual price, at their Oil Mill, at this place. They have lent for a Screen to clean the seed, and farmers may clean their sowing seed gratis.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

OIL may be had at the mill, wholesale or retail.

The Noted Horse,

OLD FITZ-PARTNER,
A beautiful bay, sixteen hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Moron's Traveller, was bred by Col. John Taylor of Richmond county, and came out of Selima, who was imported by Col. Taskoe of Maryland, and is given up by the best judges, to be the finest mare ever brought to America, and a near descendant of the Godolphin Arabian. Fitz-Partner was bred by Gen. Meade Amelia; his dam was got by the imported horse Aristotle, grand dam by the noted horse Chatterbox, great grand dam by Jolly Rogers, his great grand dam a Double Beau, out of an imported mare, the property of Col. Francis Eppes. Fitz-Partner's dam, was likewise the dam of the well known horses Old Celar, Pilgrims, Tippecanoe and Clodion, who are all ranked amongst the first covering horses now in being. As to Fitz-Partner's colts, I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character, that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he stood five seasons at one stand.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Bourbon county, at the intersection of the road leading from Paris to Cleveland's, and from Lexington to the Iron Works; and will be let to mares at the reduced price of 5 dollars the leap, paid when the mare is covered; 10 dollars the season, payable the first day of November, but may be discharged by the payment of 8 dollars, it paid by the last day of July, at which time the season will expire; 16 dollars to ensure a mare to be with foal—Any person parting with a mare insured, forfeits the insurance money, except he can make it appear the was not with foal. Good pasture for mares from a distance—All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be liable should any happen.—The above horse is lately from Virginia.

WM. CLARKSON.

January 9, 1804. 13t

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL SAW MILL, and DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the State, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county }
Oct. 1st, 1803. }

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their

STO RE

To the House formerly occupied by Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER.
July 26th, 1803.

CASH,

Will be given for
TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—
A Valuable WORK HORSE,
For Sale for Whiskey.

THE Subscriber will purchase Good Inspected Crop

Tobacco,

at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river at or below Limestone, for which he will give CASH, and MERCHANDIZE at cash price. Any person who has a considerable quantity of Tobacco for sale, may be accommodated with bills of exchange for such part of the amount as will be agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT

WOODEN STILL

HAVE been in use for some time, in the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Kentucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

W. BEES-WAX,

WANTED at the Store of SEITZ & JOHNSON, Lexington.
tf Dec. 10, 1803.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public at large, for the encouragement he has received in the prosecution of his business,—and takes this method to inform those who may wish to employ him, that he still continues to carry on the Well Digging business in its various branches, both for Fresh and Salt Water, and hopes that his experience in the digging one hundred and eighty odd wells, will entitle him to future encouragement from the public. He has a valuable Stone Quarry, open in the vicinity of Lexington, where he will have always on hand for the next season, suitable stones for any parts of building in plain work. Those who apply shall be served at the shortest notice, with punctuality.—He will give good encouragement to two or three hands who understand blowing rocks.

JOHN R. SHAW.

Lex. Dec. 1, 1803. tf

John Robert Shaw, who now excels, in blowing rocks and digging wells; Can water find by the new art, As well the fresh, so well the salt.

Since conjurers became so wise, In telling where salt water lies; In hopes I shall not be forsook, I've try'd the art of Mr. Cook.

And to my friends I do declare, A witch I never was before, Before my master doth get rich, Come unto me, the art I'll teach.

No friend of my friend I take, I'll shew them all for friendship's sake; Then all that wish to dig salt wells, May easily learn that Shaw excels.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Court, &c.
November Term, 1803.

George Edwards, executor of James Ed-wards, deceased, } complainant,

against
William Wood, and } defendants
others,

IN CHANCERY.

Appearing satisfactorily to the court that the said defendant, William Wood, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the said complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next Term and answer the complainant's bill or that the same shall be taken as confessed. That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper, two months successively; that another be posted at the door of the court house of Madison county, and that this order be published some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.)
Teste, FRANCIS TAYLOR C. F. C. C.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE LANDS,

To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years credit.—Viz.
2705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, on Red river, branch of Kentucky river.
2295 acres at the mouth of Holly creek, including Frozen creek, branches of the Kentucky river, about 9 miles above its three forks.
2367 acres on the North fork of Rock Castle river.
300 acres on the Southern bank of Kentucky river, opposite the mouth of Hickman creek.
2000 acres including the main branch of Welch's creek, waters of Green river.
200 acres in the Illinois grant, 918 poles.

For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county, or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.
September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

TOBACCO WANTED.

WALKER BAYLOR & SON,

WANT to purchase a quantity of INSPECTED TOBACCO, At any of the ware-houses on the Kentucky river, for which they will give CASH and MERCHANDIZE or ALL CASH in nine months. Apply at their store opposite the market-house, in Lexington.
September 27, 1803

GUN POWDER.

JOHN FOLEY.

HAS on hand, and keeps a constant supply of the first quality of GUN POWDER, five miles from Lexington. Price—to any person buying 25 pounds, or more, two shillings per pound.

His Powder of the best quality, may be had at the store of Lewis Sanders & Co. Lexington.
South Elkhorn, 14th Nov. 1803.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE INSTRUCTIONS

ARE now to be procured, on fair and reasonable terms, in the Tanning, Distilling, and Soap-making businesses; by which the tanning process will be shortened from fifteen months and two years, to twenty-one and thirty-one days for the heaviest skins, accompanied with a considerable saving of back and labour, all lighter skins in a proportioned time. The distilling plan and instructions will shew how to procure three gallons of pure spirits, and sometimes more, from every bushel of assorted grain and malt that will be used, and that of considerably better quality and flavour than is now obtained in the common way, seldom exceeding two gallons and more frequently under. The soap-making instructions will save seven eighths of the tallow, substituting other materials, that in certain situations will cost little or nothing. For further particulars apply personally or by letter, post paid, to Joseph Charles, printer, Lexington.

Nail Manufactory.

GEORGE NORTON,
TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the

NAIL MANUFACTORY
On Main street; and has on hand a large assortment of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS, BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. A large quantity of BAR IRON of the best quality, from the iron works of Benner and Dorley, also for sale.
Lexington, January 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, containing 279 acres, in Fayette county, on Little North Elk-horn, about 100 acres of cleared land, with a young apple orchard on it, a good convenient Dwelling house, a good Barn, with the under story of stone, a Stone Spring house, a convenient log Still house and Malt house. The soil equal in quality to any, and the title indisputable.
*2t MATTHEW CALDWELL.

MY MILL

IS now in complete order for manufacturing of FLOUR, having a SHELLING MILL, by which the fifth of the weasel is extracted from the grain, with the assistance of the Screen and Fan. Also a first rate pair of French Burrs. I wish to purchase two or three thousand bushels of Wheat.

JOHN M'CALL,
Near the Cross Plains.
Fayette county, Jan. 23d, 1804.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dayton, Ohio, seven from Williamsburg, eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville; 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscribers).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Kentucky, }
January 14th, 1803. }

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

William Gooch, complainant,

against
Benjamin Turner, } defendants.
Richard Higgins, &
Robert Russell,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Court and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.)

Teste, THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

William Sullivan, complainant,

against
Thomas Montague, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county; and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington. (A copy.)

Teste Thomas Bodley, C. F. C. C.